

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., JUNE 13, 1896.

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The Newport Mercury

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1769, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large and valuable paper, containing local, national and general news, well selected and carefully edited. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. The price is \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. The paper is sent free of charge to all subscribers who send their names to the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.
NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, Albert C. Chubbourn, Connolly James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary, meets every Monday evening.
EXETER LODGE No. 43, I. O. O. F., Wm. H. Boone, Noble Grand, Herbert A. Kaul, Secretary, meets every Tuesday evening.
MALDEN LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., Wm. A. Peckham, Warden, James H. Goldard, Secretary, meets at 8 1/2 Wednesday evenings in each month.
THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, President, Alexander M. Cleiman, Secretary, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.
DORSET LODGE No. 7, A. O. U. W., Edwin H. Thayer, Master Workman, Geo. A. Pritchard, Recorder, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings.
FRANKLIN LODGE No. 326, K. of H., District, John Melville, Reporter, G. H. Chase, meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.
BENEDICT LODGE No. 11, K. of P., John H. Mendenhall, Chancellor, Commander, Daniel F. Bell, Keeper of Records and Seal, meets every Friday evening.
DAVIDSON LODGE No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis, Charles H. Keelson, Jr., Recorder, meets last Friday eve 1st in each month.

Local Matters.

Sunday School Convention.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention was held at the Second Baptist church on Wednesday and was attended by upwards of two hundred and twenty-five delegates. The convention opened with devotional exercises and an address of welcome by the pastor of the church, Rev. M. S. Howes. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The secretary's report showed that 83 schools with a membership of 14,794 scholars are represented in the convention. O. W. Calder of Broadway Church, Providence; W. C. Fitz of Berean Church, Barrville; C. F. Wilcox of First Church, Providence, were appointed a committee on nominations and W. F. Bratton of Oak Lawn, Cranston; S. K. Goff of South Church, Providence; W. A. Hildreth of Tilley avenue, Newport, were appointed a committee on place and essay for the next convention. The annual essay was delivered by Rev. H. W. Watjson of Warren, who took for his subject, "The Importance of Early Conversion" and he was followed by Miss Bertha F. Vella, of Lynn, Mass., who gave a most interesting talk on "The Primary School of Today." A recess was then taken for lunch, the members of the Sunday school furnishing hot tea and coffee.

In the afternoon, after the usual praise and devotional service, conducted by Rev. W. S. Martin of Boston, the method of gospel mission service was explained in a most interesting manner by Rev. J. B. Marsh. Rev. C. H. Spalding of Boston also gave an address on "A Crop of Timothy," and Mr. Willard B. Wilson, the field secretary, spoke on the "Rhode Island Sunday School Association." The elections resulted as follows:

Executive—Rev. J. K. Ewer of Providence; alternate, Rev. H. A. Shaw of Providence.
President—L. L. Anderson of Bristol.
Vice-Presidents—F. L. Gatchell of Pawtucket, H. E. Maine of Bristol, C. G. Follis of Pawtucket.
Secretary—J. T. Armour of Providence.
Assistant Secretary—W. C. Burwell of Providence.
Treasurer—C. F. Wilcox of Pawtucket.
Auditor—W. H. Champion of Providence.
Director—H. A. Shaw of Providence, W. F. Bratton of Cranston, W. E. Pitts of Barrville, E. S. Peters of Providence, F. W. Bartwell of Providence, C. F. Wood of Valley Falls.

In the evening, the religious services were conducted by Rev. S. D. Moxley of Bristol and addresses were made by Rev. Everett D. Barr of Boston and Rev. Corliss Myers of Brooklyn.

A vote of thanks was given the Second Baptist church and local churches for kindness shown and the meeting adjourned. The delegates left on Steamer Day Star shortly before 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Sarah B. Briggs of Boumdeale, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Linton on Coddington street.

Mr. George E. Houghton of Boston has been in town this week.

Prof. J. H. Foster, of Paris, France, has arrived for the season.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Peckham-Landers.

One of the prettiest weddings that has ever occurred in Newport was that which took place at the First Presbyterian church Thursday evening, when Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of State Auditor and Mrs. A. C. Landers, became the bride of Mr. Harold A. son of Mrs. Felix Peckham. The church was filled with the many friends of the young people and the floral decorations by Butler & Son elicited much admiring comment, being declared the handsomest ever seen in Newport. During the assembling of the guests, Mr. Alfred G. Langley rendered several organ selections in a most artistic manner. The ushers, Messrs. A. C. Landers, Jr., Edward S. Peckham, O. L. Sypher, 2d, Clarence Corzons, Augustus Benson and Samuel Stevens, found their positions especially trying, but the manner in which they performed their duties reflected much credit to them. Upon the arrival of the bride the first four ushers marched to the chapel entrance, where they met the bridesmaids, Miss Martha Landers, Miss Mary Alice Taggart. The ushers and bridesmaids then proceeded to the church entrance where they met the bride and maid of honor, Miss Mary F. Landers. To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the party proceeded to the chancel, the ushers leading the way, followed by the bridesmaids, the maid of honor following them and then the bride, leaving on the arm of her father, who gave her away. They were met at the chancel by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Charles S. Landers, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. James M. Crisp, pastor of the church.

Wedding of the Week.

The wedding of the week was that of Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of State Auditor and Mrs. A. C. Landers, who became the bride of Mr. Harold A. son of Mrs. Felix Peckham. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James M. Crisp, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Thursday evening. The church was filled with the many friends of the young people and the floral decorations by Butler & Son elicited much admiring comment, being declared the handsomest ever seen in Newport. During the assembling of the guests, Mr. Alfred G. Langley rendered several organ selections in a most artistic manner. The ushers, Messrs. A. C. Landers, Jr., Edward S. Peckham, O. L. Sypher, 2d, Clarence Corzons, Augustus Benson and Samuel Stevens, found their positions especially trying, but the manner in which they performed their duties reflected much credit to them. Upon the arrival of the bride the first four ushers marched to the chapel entrance, where they met the bridesmaids, Miss Martha Landers, Miss Mary Alice Taggart. The ushers and bridesmaids then proceeded to the church entrance where they met the bride and maid of honor, Miss Mary F. Landers. To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the party proceeded to the chancel, the ushers leading the way, followed by the bridesmaids, the maid of honor following them and then the bride, leaving on the arm of her father, who gave her away. They were met at the chancel by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Charles S. Landers, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. James M. Crisp, pastor of the church.

Base Ball.

Providence.

The game of last Friday, week, was one of the most interesting ever played at Freebody Park. It was between the Newporters and the Providence team of the Eastern League and was marked by good ball playing from start to finish. The score was as follows:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	E.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Lyons, c. f.	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Blanchard, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Knights, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Drabury, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dixon, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Couney, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Canavan, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Conroy, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hayes, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fitch, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	14	5	27	11	0	0	0	0

Newport.

On Saturday the team went to Franklin to play a return game with the Carvers of that place. Victory perched on the banner of the home team, who won the game by a score of 11 to 1 with two errors to five by the opposing team.

On Monday despite the fact that it had rained for two days and at 4 o'clock it was still drizzling the game scheduled with the Metropolitans of the Atlantic League was started. Two innings were played, in which the Newporters made 6 runs and the visitors failed to score, when the game was called on account of the rain.

On Tuesday the second of the scheduled games with the Mets was started and required twelve innings to finish. The game was a most exciting one both sides putting up a very good game, the home team finally losing by but one run, as follows:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	E.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hannon, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Canavan, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Poston, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Irwin, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fuller, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cohen, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Selmon, 1b.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	47	13	35	13	2	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL BOARD.

Regular Meeting—Annual Election of Teachers.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held Monday evening with all members present except Chairman Barker who was out of the city. Mr. Franklin was elected chairman pro tem and the first business of the meeting was the reception of the report of the committee on Teachers, presented by Mr. Perry. This was quite a lengthy document, containing many recommendations and suggestions looking to general improvement in the school work, most of which were adopted by the Board as follows:

That the First Grammar school, now located in the Townsend Industrial building, be transferred next year to the Calvert building, and that hereafter it be organized as a school both for boys and girls, that the committee on Buildings partition the present hall in the Calvert building and otherwise prepare it for the convenient use of two schools; that Dudley E. Campbell be elected to the principalship of the Coddington School at a salary of \$700; that Miss Elizabeth Hammett, a former teacher in the first grammar grade of the Newport Schools, be elected principal of the Calvert building and teacher of the first grammar school to be transferred there at a salary of \$800; that Miss Annie Caswell, at present substitute for Miss Jones, be re-elected teacher of the first grammar school in the Coddington building at a salary of \$700; and that Miss Margaret Morray be elected to the vacancy in the fourth grammar grade, caused by the resignation of Miss Lee, at a salary of \$820; that Miss Marie Bryer be elected to the vacancy in the Second Primary grade, caused by the resignation of Miss Dilling, at \$400; that Mrs. Emma Fowler be elected a regular teacher in the Second Primary grade in the Wellington Avenue school, at \$400; that Miss Hattie Sherman be elected a regular teacher in the Third Primary grade in the Wellington Avenue school, at \$400.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on Buildings needed repairs and improvements to school property was authorized to an expense of \$4000.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on Text Books it was voted to adopt Montgomery's "Leading Facts of English History" for the junior classes at the Roger's High School.

The superintendent was given permission to prepare the school calendar, and also the annual report, and the committee on finance was authorized to advertise for bids for fuel, and the committee on text-books needed.

The following statistical report was received from Superintendent Baker:

The statistics of attendance for four weeks ending June 5, 1896, are as follows: Total enrollment, 2,785; average number belonging, 2,347; average number attending, 2,154; percentage of attendance, 91.8. The total number of different persons enrolled in the Townsend Industrial School courses is 1,087. The statistics of the different departments are as follows: Industrial and commercial (high school), total enrollment—Boys, 37; girls, 0; total, 40. Boys, 304; total, 341; possible number of days' attendance, 763; actual number of days' attendance, 681; percentage of attendance, 89.2. Cooking, total enrollment, 420; possible number of days' attendance, 840; actual number of days' attendance, 833; percentage of attendance, 99.1. Sewing, total enrollment, 560; possible number of days' attendance, 1,120; actual number of days' attendance, 823; percentage of attendance, 73.5. Drawing—Total enrollment 87; bookkeeping, 20; cooking, 59; dressmaking, 29; counted twice, 11; total, 180.

The transient officer's report for the month is as follows: I have the honor to submit the following as my report from May 11, 1896 to June 7, 1896, inclusive. Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 96; number found to be truants, 9; number on account of illness and other causes, 57; number found not attending school, 10; number sent to public schools, 6; number sent to Catholic schools, 6.

The committee on Teachers reported having received the resignation of Miss Jones and upon their recommendation the resignation was accepted and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Miss Alice Jones, who has served this city in many grades of the public schools, having resigned her position as teacher of the Coddington school;

"Resolved, That the public school committee hereby desire to express their sincere appreciation of her ability, her sterling character and her faithfulness; and their hope that she may soon be restored to health;

"Resolved, That the board of trustees be and they are hereby authorized to present her name to the board of trustees as a candidate for the position of teacher in the Coddington school;

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

"This year (1654) by order of the commissioners of the United Colonies, the Territory of Providence Plantations was invaded by an armed force, sent against Ninigret the Sachem, and the Narragansett under his authority, which shows the relation he bore to the English colonies, and his independence of them, as to his right to manage his own affairs, as respected the other tribes or nations of Indians—the account is as follows:

"Whilst these disputes with the Dutch were depending the Narragansett Indians made attacks upon the Indians of Long Island, who were under the protection of the English. This together with the conspiracy which Ninigret the Narragansett Sachem was supposed to be in the Dutch Governor, the commissioners of the United Colonies (all but Mr. Bradstreet) took as a sufficient ground for making war against the Indians, and came to a resolution in 1653 that 250 men should be forthwith raised in the several colonies, but the Massachusetts generally refused to raise their quota. The hostilities between the Indians continuing until 1654, and many upland Indians, as they were called, viz., Wampanoags, Pocanocks, and others, being collected together, the commissioners sent a messenger to Ninigret, who returned with the following answer, and which is here inserted to show the authority the English assumed at that time over the Indians, and the sense they still retained of their independency.

"Jonathan Gilbert, (the messenger) returned Sept. 13th, 1654, and brought Ninigret's answer to the words of the messenger: 'I have been at Hartford, and that they had perused the letter sent to the Governor of the Massachusetts, he, Ninigret, answered he knew nothing of any such letter and made strange of it.

"Concerning his invading the Long Islanders he answered, 'Wherefore should he acquaint the sachems with him as had slain a sachem's son and killed others of his men, and therefore he will not make peace with the Long Islanders but doth desire that the English will let him alone, and that the commissioners would not request him to go to Hartford, for he had done no hurt. What should he do there? If your Governor's son was slain and several other men, would you ask counsel of another nation how and when to fight your enemy? and added that he would neither go nor send to Hartford.

"Concerning the upland Indians his answer was that they were his friends and came to help him against the Long Islanders, who had killed several of his men. Wherefore should he acquit the commissioners with it, he did but right his own quarrel which the Long Islanders began with him.

"Upon the receipt of this answer the commissioners resolved to raise 270 foot and 40 horse out of the several colonies and gave a commission to Major Simon Willard to command them, with instructions to take as many of said forces as should be at the rendezvous by the 12th of October and to march with them on Ninigret and to demand his compliance with the demands made upon him, and if he refused, to compel him to it, and immediately for the treaty, to send a messenger to the sachem, to inform him of the force and a number of his men into the Narragansett country. Ninigret had secured himself with his men in a swamp where it was not thought advisable to attack them, and the forces returned with no greater success than the bringing off a number of the Pequots who had been left with the Narragansett by the English ever since the Pequots were in 1637 upon the promise of an annual payment for each head. The commander made it a part of his excuse that the instructions to him were equivocal. But the commissioners were offended at this proceeding and charged him with neglecting an opportunity to humble Ninigret's pride which since the return of the forces was greatly increased, and left him to consider what retaliation he should be expected from him and those of his council who joined with him. It is to be observed that Major Willard was a Massachusetts man and although the colony had for a long time been allied with him to join in endeavoring to force them they still were desirous of avoiding an open war. This was the second time of their preventing a general war contrary to the minds of the commissioners of the other several colonies.

"Mr. Willard as President of the Council addressed the General court at Boston as follows. He directed the address to the Governor:

PROVIDENCE 15th, 9th month, 1655.

MY HONORED SIR:

"It is my humble and earnest petition unto God and you, that you may be so pleased to exercise command over your own spirits that you may not mind myself nor the English of these parts, (unworthy with myself of your eye) but only that face of equity (English and Christian) which I humbly hope may appear in these representations following.

"First, may please you to remember, that there lies a suit of 2000 damages against you before his highness and the Lords of the Council. I doubt not if you so please, but that (as Mr. Willard) and myself had well ordered it) some gentlemen from yourselves and some from Warwick deputized may friendly and easily determine that affair between you.

"Secondly, The Indians, which pretend your name at Warwick and Pawtucket, yet live as barbarously if not more than any in the whole colony) please you to know their insolence upon ourselves and cattle (unto 250 damages per annum) are insufferable by English spirits; and please you to give credence that to all these they do not your name, and affirm that they do not (for fear of offending you) agree with them, nor come to rules of righteousness, but only they know you favor us not, and therefore send us for redress unto you.

"Thirdly, Concerning four families at Pawtucket, may it please you to remember (under your name) maintained with us to the constant obstructing of all order and authority among us. To

obey his highness authority in this

charter, they say they dare not for your sakes, though they live not by your laws nor by your common charges, nor by ours, but trade both under color of your authority. Be pleased to consider how unsuitable it is for yourselves to be the obstructers of all orderly proceedings amongst us; for I humbly appeal to your own wisdom and experience, how unlikely it is for a people to be compelled to order and common charges, when others in their bosoms are by such seeming partiality

THE FITTEST SURVIVES

By J. H. CONNELLY.

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CHAPTER XIII.

"The idea of that impudent creature coming here bullying me!" exclaimed Lottie, with indignant frown. And she was still so angry about it when Chester Sewall came in half an hour later that she gave him a detailed version of the interview, doubtless meant to be truthful, but so colored by her resentment that he was no less astonished than she at the model John Latham having had such a caller.

His interest in the matter, however, was but slight and transitory. Necessity had been steadily exercising a compressive force upon him, centering his thoughts in himself, until he had become morose and indifferent to everything outside his own concerns. Day after day he tramped about the town seeking employment, and even went hungry at times to pay postage upon the handfuls of letters with which he

replied to advertisements for "cheap wanted"—all without avail. Everywhere he was met, when making application for work such as he deemed suited to his culture and capacity, by the question, "What experience have you had in this line?" Of course he had had none in that or any other sort of real world winning. Then he would not suit at all. He had even condescended to argue upon several occasions that the particular work proposed was so simple he could master its requirements within an hour, but the result was the same. He "had no experience," and that settled it. But the cruellest thing, as it seemed to him, was that when he sought employment at coarse manual labor his decent clothing, gentlemanly manners and educated speech, all caused him to be viewed with suspicion and rejected.

The title of a translated Russian novel upon a newsstand caught his eye, "The Superfluous Man." It clung in his mind, waking and sleeping. He recognized it as himself. Yes, he was "the superfluous

man," and there was no place in the world for him because he had "never had experience" in anything. The only thing left for him apparently, he thought, was death, for one needs no experience to die. While he was meditating this seemingly hopeless struggle for existence the tinkles in the little box that had been his mother's were becoming fewer and fewer, and those now left were of insignificant value. Parting with each little object he drew from the diminishing pile was a new pain, for these, left until the last, were the ones his mother used to wear most. But he had to eat and have shelter. They were his only remaining resources, and as he went to the pawnshop, whence he did not hope ever to reclaim them. So one evil day chased another in monotonous succession, each with its weight of care and gloom and woe.

Thinking over these and more things that were all his own, Chester speedily grew weary of the chatter of the sewing girl, became monosyllabic in his replies and finally seated himself by the window in sullen silence, hearing her voice as he would have heard the twitter of a canary had one been in the room, but no more. He was waiting for her to go away. The past 24 hours had been very eventful ones for him. Yielding at last to the pressure of adversity, he had the morning before put his pride in his empty pocket and gone to ask from the "boss" the appointment that Lina had solicited for him.

Mr. Pratt received him with cordiality, however, as he fancied, with of-fensive condescension, remembered him quite well and, more extraordinary yet in a politician, remembered his promise. Those who knew Mr. Pratt best assured that the bowler anchors of his membership were his strange faculty for remembering his promises and his no less wonderful talent in seeming to keep them without doing so. Incidentally he stirred Chester's bile, without any intent there-to, however, by inquiring:

"What experience have you had in practical politics, Mr. Sewall?" Controlling himself as well as he could, the young man replied politely, but with emphasis:

"None whatever, Mr. Pratt. The only experience of any kind that I have had has been in the attainment of the knowledge that I have had no experience whatever in anything. Education, I learn, does not count as experience. I doubt if I have had experience enough to enable me to drive a horse car."

The politician opened his eyes wide in surprise at the applicant's enigmatical disclaimer of experience, but confined his speech to replying imperturbably:

"Oh, well, experience is very necessary to enable one to drive a horse car well."

That literal acceptance of his words effectually silenced the young man, and Mr. Pratt went on:

"With your education, natural talents and social advantages, it stands to reason, you would no doubt be of great service to the party and attain for yourself distinction and proportionate fortune—when you had experience. You are for yourself that the party would not be justified in conferring any very prominent position upon a wholly inexperienced man, however supple and

gentle might be. Doing so would awaken too many jealousies and involve too much risk of grave interests. Besides, until you have had some experience, there is no telling how your talents could best be utilized. Your excellent education is a good foundation for success."

"I believe I may claim to have a pretty thorough acquaintance with the political history of Greece and Rome."

"Ah, indeed. Well, that is a great deal. You can hardly appreciate the immense importance of that knowledge until you come to apply it in American practical politics."

"There was not a twinkle in the 'boss' eye, or a suspicious tone in his voice, yet Chester had an uncomfortable consciousness that what he had said struck Mr. Pratt as very ludicrous. And his impression to that effect was correct."

"At all events," continued the leader, "there is no hurry. For several months to come there will be nothing going on but district organization and general preparatory work, which is almost entirely in the hands of the central committee. During that time you had better get a foothold in the Eleventh assembly district. If you don't live in it already, you will do well to move there soon. I will give you a note to a man you ought to know. Cultivate him a little, and he will put you and introduce you around to the boys, and between us I guess we can find something temporarily for you as a start. When you know you better, Mr. Sewall, I have no doubt you will be able to do better for you, but the main thing at present is to get a local foothold. Drop in and see me again in a few days."

While speaking Mr. Pratt had been rapidly scribbling a note of introduction which he handed to Chester as he said "in a few days," a phrase which the young man rightly accepted as a dismissal.

"You will find Mr. Coffery a diamond, but rather in the rough," remarked the boss smilingly as he stood up to take leave of his visitor. "You are too much a man of the world to take exception to him merely on account of his business and I do not doubt you and he will like each other upon acquaintance. Go right up stairs and show your note at the wicket, and it will gain you admittance at once. Goodday, Mr. Sewall, good day."

Chester went away from the presence somewhat dazed by those final instructions, and when he reached the street looked with no little curiosity at the superscription upon the note that had been given him. It was addressed to "Mr. Daniel Coffery" at a certain number on Thirty-first street, not far from Broadway. He went to deliver it at once and readily found the indicated number over a narrow stairway at the side of a saloon.

A burly man, with a keen, hawklike face, stood in the doorway, with his hands in his pockets, but moved aside sufficiently for Chester to pass, and then turning eyed him sharply as he ascended the steps. At the top of the flight was a door, with a bell pull beside it and a wicket in one of the upper panels. He gave a tug at the bell pull and could hear a little "click," beyond the door in response to which the wicket opened and a black face peered out at him. Upon the exhibition of the note the door swung open noiselessly, and he entered. As he did so he observed, with a little surprise, that the door was apparently nearly three inches thick, plated inside with a sheet of iron and secured by a formidable system of bolts, chains and a huge wooden bar. A half dozen steps along a narrow hall brought him to another door, the entrance to a large and elegantly furnished suite of parlors, where there were already some 25 or 30 men, a few of whom were gathered about a roulette wheel, but by far the greater number clustered at a faro table.

CHAPTER XIV.

It was Chester Sewall's first entrance into a gambling saloon. As yet he did not even know which of the games was faro and which roulette.

The colored servant who had admitted and guided him to the parlor went to a large, red faced man, sitting in a high chair behind one end of the faro table, and whispered a few words which caused him to look over the heads of the players at Mr. Sewall with a nod and smile of welcome.

The darky, returning to his place at the door, reported in a low tone to the visitor:

"He'll be wif you in a few moments, sah."

To kill time the young man timidly approached the table and looked on at the game. It seemed very simple.

When the "deal" was through, the red faced man put a temporary substitute in the high chair, and merely glancing at Chester's note of introduction welcomed him with effusive cordiality.

"Come this way, where we can chat without interruption," said Mr. Coffery, who was the red faced man, leading the way into a small poker room at one side of the parlor suit.

The polished gambler's exceeding affability quite won the young fellow, who was at heart little more than a sensitive boy and really suffering for lack of a few kind words from some one who would take even a pretended interest in him. To a very little while, with hardly an effort at inhibition and certainly none that his subject was conscious of, Mr. Coffery had possessed himself of all the salient points in the young man's short but vicissitudinous career in the metropolis, excepting that Chester's pride would not admit of his humbling himself to the extent of telling how really desperate was his extremity.

In return Mr. Coffery talked a good deal about local politics in a general way and was profuse in his promises to do all in his power for his young friend, not so much on account of the boss' introduction as for his own sake. In a few days, "when the commissioner got back to town," he would "go to the front" and be flattered himself, not without accomplishing something for Mr. Sewall.

A party of poker players coming in to take possession of the room, social converse necessarily gave way to business. Mr. Coffery and his visitor returned to the parlor and stood near the roulette table. The game seemed to Chester even

simpler than the other at which he had been looking, and he said, with a little nervous laugh:

"It almost tempts me to try my luck or would I did not feel that it would be an ungracious thing for me to come in as I have and win your money."

"Oh," responded the old gambler, with a genial smile, "that is what they all come here for. Have you ever played?"

"Never."

"Well, I would as a friend advise you not to begin, only you might think I was afraid of your having 'beginner's luck,' which is said to always insure winning. I cannot say, though, that I have found the saying hold good in every instance."

"I believe I will try the experiment."

"As you please. If you do, I wish you luck. But I must ask you to excuse me now, as I see my partner is making signs for me to return and take my place. He wants to go out."

Mr. Coffery went back to his high seat, and Chester, placing himself in front of the roulette wheel, threw upon the table a \$2 bill, all he had except a little small change. It fell in the center of one of the numbered squares, and he let it lie where chance had placed it. The dealer twisted the wheel and spun upon it the little ball, which went rolling, jumping and clattering until finally it found lodgment in one of the small marginal compartments, and the dealer, lifting up his voice, announced in a singsong tone, "Seventeen, red," simultaneously pushing over a great heap of ivory "chips" to Chester, who could hardly believe in his good fortune.

A love of the excitement of gaming was innate in Chester Sewall and now, awakened into full activity, fairly took possession of him. Hour after hour went by, and still he continued playing, dead to all else than the fascination of the game. For a time he won almost constantly, until he had a series of stacks of chips of various colors ranked up before him, enough, had he converted them into cash, to have kept him many weeks and made him independent of the boss. But by this time he was playing for a fortune.

Mr. Coffery came over once, looked at him without attracting his notice and walked away, smiling.

After awhile his luck seemed to have "run itself out," as gamblers say, and a season of intermitted ill fortune set in. All his winnings were speedily swept away, until at length all, even the original \$2 note, had gone "into the box," and he had left barely enough small coins to get him a breakfast. When he

went out to the street, he thought he had been gaming but a little time—for the sun was still up—and wondered that he felt so weary and feverish. But soon he noticed how the shadows fell and realized that the sun now shining was that of another day. He had stuck to the roulette table all night.

Hungry and tired, he went to a cheap restaurant for his breakfast, and while it was being prepared glanced over a morning paper. Like every one who has ever dabbled, even a little, in Wall street speculation, he turned to the "financial" column. The "bells," he read, were rallying from their long period of depression and the market was again active. The very stock in which he had lost everything was lending the van in the upward movement. Could he have held on to the amount of it he controlled at one time, he would be already a comparatively rich man, and in a good way for soon becoming one really. A savage longing to be revenged upon fate by retrieval of his losses in the very stock that had caused them seized him. If he could only have a few dollars with which to operate now—half even of the pile of winnings he possessed at one time last night—he could clutch fortune by the throat and master her. But they were gone, and where else could he now get a few dollars? Even the last little souvenirs of his mother that the pawnbroker would take were gone. And the more he thought of it the more he felt a conviction that fortune was sure to smile upon him if he had only a little capital with which to woo her.

At last, from the heart of his intense desire, the lurid light of an evil suggestion flashed out upon him, one that, when he at first repelled it, returned to assail him with redoubled intensity.

His friend, John Latham, treasured in a leather case in his room a huge silver flagon, a racing trophy won by his father half a century ago, the one heirloom of his family and cherished by him almost as the apple of his eye. It was a thing of no practical utility, but nevertheless of considerable value, and its associations made him very proud of it. If, Chester thought, he could only borrow that flagon and pawn it for a few hours, just to get a stake for the roulette table, he would be able to redeem it, restore it to its place without John being any the wiser and with the surplus of his winnings could make another dash into Wall street and conquer fortune. Nothing could be simpler, few things more certain.

He did not at once give way to the temptation. Not until afternoon had he fully made up his mind to yield to it. But having done so he was impatient to act.

That was the purpose he had in view when he entered John's room after Ad-die Hall's departure, and it was to await Lottie's leaving him there alone within reach of John's silver flagon that he seated himself at the window.

CHAPTER XV.

The pawnbroker looked askance at the big chunk of silver, scanned suspiciously the inscription on it, and after a good deal of deliberation said he would advance \$25 on it. He admitted that it was intrinsically worth ten times that sum and perhaps more, but that was all he proposed to risk on the chances of its being reclaimed by the police.

Chester turned with indignation, but did not dare to resent the fellow's insults, for it was quite true that he had no right to dispose of the property and he wanted the money. With the small sum thus obtained at such a sacrifice of honor and self respect, he almost ran to Mr. Coffery's gaming table. Within an hour he saw the dealer's long, sticky fingers close upon the ivory disk representing the last dollar of the twenty-five and with easy, graceful indifference slide it upon a pile of its fellows at his side.

The young man walked slowly out, down the stairs and away, feeling stunned and moving in a dazed, uncertain way, like one walking in a dream. The blow seemed to have induced a sort of mental torpor, in which somehow he recognized that he was an ungrateful, destitute, hopelessly dishonored thief, and yet even that thought could not sting him into wakefulness and madness. It slipped away from him.

An electric light a long way before him fascinated his sight, and he walked on and on toward it mechanically, without purpose, thinking of nothing. Out of a saloon door, suddenly opened as he passed, came a burst of coarse music, and the strain he caught of it clung in his dull brain, repeating itself monotonously, making him unconsciously time his steps to it. It was finally dispelled by the vehement profanity of a cab driver in front of whose horse he deliberately walked at a crossing. He heard the man's lurid remarks, but went on without answering, changing his gait or looking back like an automaton.

After a time he noticed a bench and sat down upon it, as if his muscles had remembered that they were weary. A man in a gray uniform came out of the shadow of a clump of evergreens a few feet away from him and stood in the middle of the road, regarding him suspiciously. Partially recalling to himself, he looked about him, recognized that he was in the Seventh avenue entrance of Central park, and, rising, went out to the street again. Slowly he walked westwardly.

A fine, penetrating, cold rain was falling, and gradually a sense of physical discomfort forced itself upon his consciousness, at the same time waking a keen mental agony. Since his necessary frugal breakfast he had eaten nothing, and now, in addition to being saturated by the rain, chilled to the bone and very weary, he was horribly hungry. Worse than all—he was an outcast thief.

Where he was he had no idea further than that he must be somewhere far up town on the west side, in a residence section of the city, very lonely and quiet at this hour, particularly on such a night as this. If he could find a place where he might get some food and a cup of hot coffee, he would not care where he was. Careful search through his pockets brought to light but one solitary nickel. It would be useless to find a place for refreshment without having more money than that. He sat down upon a rock near a street corner, with a growing, sullen indifference to everything.

The rise of the hill cut off from where he sat a view of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad to the eastward, but he could hear the trains moving on it to and fro. After he had rested a little he would go over to it, find a station, use his last nickel to get down town and ask somebody for means to get some food. Beg! Yes, he had come to that. Why not? He was a thief. Could he sink lower? He might as well be a beggar—or die. Diel! Well, yes; that, too, might be good—but later.

The figure of a man appeared, coming down the little hill toward him, from the direction of the railroad. He would have a chance to try begging without waiting to get down town. He stood up, waited until the man came close, and then said in a trembling, choking voice:

"Excuse me, sir. Will you spare me the price of a meal? I really need it or I would not ask for it."

The sidewalk was narrow, owing to the piles of broken rock heaped up on each side from a great excavation just within the pavement line, so that the two men faced each other, with only a couple of yards of space between them. But the man addressed, after hearing him through, took a step nearer and exclaimed:

"You have a genius for surprises, Mr. Sewall."

His fur cap and muffler had concealed his identity until he spoke, but his voice and the jeering affectation of courtesy in his tone made Chester recognize him at once. It was Mr. Will-murth.

The horrified young man stood silent, motionless as a statue.

"So this," the banker went on mockingly as if enjoying the situation, "is the profession upon the profits of which you contemplated matrimony! I had no idea that the solicitation of cleanliness-pennies was so good a resource. You must have become very proficient to make it support so well the social phase of your career. Evidently there is much to be said for mendicancy as a business. Do you think my daughter would be an apt pupil in it under your instruction?"

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Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Caid.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
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Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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EFFECT ON THE GENERAL WHO COMMANDED AT THAT POINT.

Pemberton Resigned and Took Service in a Lower Rank -- His Family Were Wealthy Pennsylvanians, and He Was Philanthropic When He Joined the South.

In an address at San Antonio, Tex., the Hon. John H. Reagan said:

"While I am speaking of matters connected with the war which have not, so far as I know, gone into history, I desire to do an act of justice to the memory of Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, who was in command at Vicksburg when that city was surrendered. He, with the balance of his command, was paroled after their surrender. The great strategic importance of Vicksburg, commanding as it did the Mississippi river, and the loss of which substantially bisected the territory of the Confederacy by the line of that river, was so important and was so keenly felt by our people that it caused deep regret and great dissatisfaction, and many of the people questioned the fidelity of General Pemberton to our cause. It is of this that I wish specially to speak in justice to his memory."

"He was a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania and a major of the federal army when the war broke out. His mother lived in Philadelphia and was wealthy. He believed the people of the south were in the right and that their cause was just and determined to enter the Confederate service. He notified his mother of his intention, saying to her that he was a military man, and that his age would require him to participate in the war, and that he could not afford to risk his life in a cause which he believed to be unjust. His mother protested against this course and threatened to disinherit him if he persisted in it."

"You may well understand what a trial it must have been to him to refuse to comply with his mother's wish and to separate himself from his own section of the country, greatly the stronger, and unto with the weaker section, placing his life at stake because of his conscientious conviction of duty. On his merits as an officer he rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the Confederate service, and on account of the confidence of the president in his ability and fidelity to our cause he was put in command of the important military position of Vicksburg."

"After he was exchanged as a prisoner and released from his parole I was with President Davis in his office when General Pemberton called on him and stated that the discontent on account of the fall of Vicksburg had destroyed his usefulness in high command and made it proper for him to resign his commission of lieutenant general, which he then did, and he asked to be assigned to the rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery in the regular army of the Confederacy. The president, with expressions of sympathy and regret, accepted his resignation."

"Julia, I never see you at funerals." "No; when I go, I always cry harder than the widow, and that makes people think I was in love with the man."—Chicago Record.

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Postage stamps to the number of 4,000, 350,000 are annually used by the people in the United States.

More than one-half of the vapor in the atmosphere is within six thousand feet of the surface of the earth.

The sacred Bo trees of Ceylon is said to have sprung from a slip of the tree under which Buddha was born.

The bones of the skull are arched together in that form the greatest strength is combined with the least weight and quantity of material.

The Saxon village of Eichenob, famous as the birthplace of Luther, is falling into decay as the result of continued earthquake shocks, which began in 1892.

Some workmen in a Gorham (N. H.) carpenter shop have a queer pot. It is a handsome butterfly, which has stayed in the shop all winter and is very tame.

A cow has been known to recognize the picture of a calf, and the tiger is said to be drawn to a trap by the picture of a companion. The timid horse, however, takes no notice of a picture, and the cat will not spring at a painted bird.

An Improved snake story comes from Calcutta. Two tame pythons were kept together. When one swallowed the

It is stated that the Salem Museum, Massachusetts, has in its possession a cherry-tree containing a *forax* silver spears. The shape is of the ordinary size, spears being so small that their slaps and fleches can be distinguished only by the microscope.

Burmese humanity to animals goes as far as to provide ladders kept in stables with mosquito netting. Mosquitoes are so annoying to cattle as to human beings, but when left out of doors the buffalo can protect himself by rolling in the mud and lolling it cake upon him.

An army surgeon suggests that where fear of the seemingly dead being buried alive exists, a bottle of chloroform be buried with the corpse, in order that its escaping fumes prevent a return to consciousness and a realizing sense of the horrors of being immured in a coffin beneath the ground.

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